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NEW EMPLOYMENT SELECTION PROCEDURE DESCRIBED

Beginning next Monday, December 11, a new selection procedure goes into effect at the Library. Covered by Article XVIII of the collective bargaining agreements between the Library and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME Locals 2477 and 2910), the new merit selection plan will affect over 3,000 of the Library's 5,200 staff members.

The article requires that the Library establish Qualification Rating Panels whose purpose is to evaluate the qualifications of eligible candidates and establish a list of "better qualified" applicants to be referred to the selecting official. Applications will still be screened first in the Recruitment and Placement Office to determine whether the applicant has met the minimum qualifications described on the posting. Names of all applicants who are determined to be at least minimally qualified will be forwarded to the panel. Using the quality ranking factors—those knowledges, skills, and abilities specifically related to the duties and responsibilities of the position to be filled—the panel will develop a "better qualified" list from among the applications it receives. The applicants will be rated using a weights and factors sheet consisting of the weights assigned to each quality ranking factor so that the total weight of all factors will equal 100. Those applicants rated among the top

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LCIB SURVEY REVIEWED

Most magazines can determine their share of the market through sales figures, but an in-house publication such as the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* must rely on an occasional reader survey to measure its success and readership.

The response to the survey of *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* readers published in the June 23 issue of the *Bulletin* was satisfying to the Information Office which hoped to gather the opinions of readers about the *Bulletin* as it is now and proposed changes for 1979. About 10 percent of the staff (539) and 1,486 of the 6,000 recipients outside the Library returned the questionnaire, and many added comments and suggestions in addition to answering the questions asked.

The survey was planned, composed, and pretested by Deborah Zeiler Yee, writer/editor in the Information and Reference Division of the Copyright Office, as a volunteer project with the assistance of James McClung, editor of the LC *Information Bulletin.* After the data were tabulated by the Information Office, Mrs. Yee independently wrote an in-depth report of the findings and suggestions with recommendations based on her interpretation of the survey results. [A copy of the report may be consulted in the Information Office, LCB-G107.]

The survey questions were divided into categories to determine current reading habits, types of news of interest or not of interest, opinions on the Appendix

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section, and opinions on the format and appearance of the *Bulletin*. The points on which employees and non-employees agree and disagree was evident from the findings.

With regard to current reading habits, the features at the front of the *Bulletin* ranked as the winner for good readership by both staff and non-staff respondents. In terms of joint readership of other sections, News in the Library World and Library of Congress Publications rated second and third, respectively. No other sections listed on the questionnaire did as well uniformly.

The Distinguished Guests of the Library section was read "sometimes" by both groups. Among the staff and non-staff respondents were equally numbered groups who either "never" or "regularly" read about guests.

The reading interests split radically in the other sections. Staff News was the winner in "regular" readership among staff and the winner in "never" readership among the outsiders. Similarly, New Reference Works rated high among non-staff for "regular" reading and high among staff for "never" reading. The appendixes, the other big "never"-read section for staff, gained the largest "sometimes" readership for outside respondents.

Among the types of news the *Bulletin* includes or could possibly include to draw good readership, the number one news item for both groups was Library of Congress activities and policies. Nothing else came close to this high rating for joint interest. Speakers at the Library of Congress probably ranked second, but features about various Library offices or programs rated very high among outside respondents and also drew a strong interest among staff. The comments reflected the joint interest in this type of news. Exhibits and exhibit openings and concerts and literary events seemed to be jointly appreciated by both groups, but much more so among staff members and probably also among local outside subscribers.

Once again, the features on visitors to the Library drew a broad range between interest and non-interest in both groups of respondents.

The conflict of interests between the two groups surfaced in this part of the survey also. Personnel news and staff activities drew a strong positive response from employees but ranged broadly between interest and no interest for outsiders. By the same token, bibliographies and conference reports were ranked very high by non-staff and very low by staff.

Both groups agreed that LC club activities were not of interest.

The comments that respondents wrote on the questionnaire indicated primary interest among both groups in news on the Library's policies, decisions, problems, and activities. The second highest number of comments from the respondents jointly concerned features on Library of Congress sections and divisions, explaining their locations, functions, services, resources, projects, futures, and so forth. Other jointly shared interests mentioned in comments from both groups included The Librarian of Congress, Library acquisitions and collections, legislative developments, and problems at the Library of Congress with their proposed solutions.

The difference in interests between the groups was noticeable. Outsiders repeatedly asked for coverage of cataloging and automation information, while no one on the staff mentioned this topic. In contrast, the idea of the *Bulletin* carrying in-depth profiles of certain staff members was high on the list of suggestions from staff, but not many non-staff respondents suggested such a feature.

Questions about the Appendix section of the *Bulletin* were located in a separate part of the questionnaire. Most respondents from both groups indicated that they look at the Appendix section, but a considerably larger percentage of staff members than non-staff members "never" look at it.

IFLA REPORTS ISSUED

An appendix to this issue of the LC *Information Bulletin* contains the second installment of staff reports on the 44th Council Meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), held in Czechoslovakia. One event this year was a little different from usual library conference activities. On August 31 there was an impromptu hockey game between a Czech team and IFLA Council members. Three members of the team were from libraries serving the blind and physically handicapped: Frank Kurt Cylke (standing, fourth from left), director of the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress; Anna Ubostad (standing, second from right), Norwegian Association of the Blind; and Paulli Thomsen (kneeling, second from right), Danish State Institute for the Blind. (An account of the game appeared on p. 730 of last week's issue of the *Bulletin*.)

The suggestion about the Appendix most favored jointly by employees and non-employees was that it be shorter. There was also joint support for the editor to rewrite staff contributions.

The outside respondents' number one suggestion was for more thorough coverage, but very few staff members were in favor of that change.

General comments on the Appendix showed non-staff respondents' overwhelming support for the Appendix as it is and a clear division in the staff respondents' attitudes toward the Appendix.

The addition of abstract and summaries was jointly favored, as was the suggestion for brevity.

The staff wanted more information on the content of discussions in conference reports, more variety in subject matter covered, and more timeliness in publication of conference reports; the non-staff group barely mentioned the first two of these suggestions and praised *LCIB* for its timely coverage of conferences.

In the category of questions concerning the publication's format and appearance, again most outside respondents were satisfied with the *Bulletin*'s current appearance and staff members were divided equally between satisfaction and dissatisfaction. But reactions to specific changes were remarkably similar among both groups.

Joint approval was expressed for more variety in pictures and separate sections for employees and non-employees.

Significantly, both groups jointly disapproved of a three-column format, a different masthead, varying wording in headlines, shifting location of regular news sections, and varying sizes and typefaces.

Comments from both groups condemned the current practices of using photographs of the same Library managers in cocktail party settings and of continuing articles on back pages of the *Bulletin*. A few people from both groups requested a more spe-

cific table of contents, a smaller sized masthead, and information on the editors of the *LCIB*. Also several people from both groups made the broad suggestion of improving the graphics or adopting a more up-to-date appearance.

NEW EMPLOYMENT SELECTION PROCEDURE DESCRIBED

(Continued from front page)

five will comprise the "better qualified" list for the position and will be sent to the selecting official. The list may be made up solely of Library staff members or solely of outside applicants, or a combination of the two. The selecting official will then make a selection from one of the names submitted on the "better qualified" list.

This new selection procedure differs from the old procedure, which will still be used for non-AFSCME Bargaining Unit positions (positions in the Congressional Research Service and the Law Library and those which are supervisory or confidential in nature) in the following ways. Under the old system, the Recruitment and Placement Office screens the applications to determine which applicants are minimally qualified according to the description on the posting. For non-AFSCME Bargaining Unit positions, being rated qualified guarantees an interview for Library staff members and a review of the applications of outside applicants. The selecting official then makes a selection from the total number of applications rated qualified.

In conjunction with the implementation of Article XVIII, the Recruitment and Placement Office is doing extensive work to aid applicants in providing full and necessary information for merit selection. A newly revised Employee Application for Posted Vacancy (Form LW 16/56) has been developed in order for Library staff members to have a full opportunity to present their experience and qualifications for a position. The Standard Form 171 will continue to be used by outside applicants. The Posted Vacancy form (Posting) has been given a new format and color, blue, to make it clearer and more noticeable to applicants. For AFSCME Bargaining Unit positions, the posting will contain a list of quality ranking factors to aid in the development of the "better qualified" list. Use of the new forms begins on Monday, December 11. In addition, a brochure for applicants is being drafted to help them understand the selection procedures and to assist them in tailoring their applications so that they emphasize fulfillment of the stated selection criteria that appear on the posting.

The Recruitment and Placement Office and other offices in the Personnel and Labor Relations Office are working on several other projects related to the Library's selection procedures. They include a Library of Congress Qualifications Handbook that will for the first time codify both the general qualifications policy of the Library and the qualifications standards for specific positions. A brochure covering the interview process and a career counseling program are also nearing completion. All of these endeavors are designed to improve the Library's selection process.

COLLECTION POINTS FOR CHRISTMAS ORNAMENTS CHANGED

This year the Welfare and Recreation Association is inviting staff members to donate a large ornament or other decoration for the Library's Christmas trees. In order to facilitate the delivery of ornaments to WRA and to allow staff members in every Library location an opportunity to donate ornaments, decorations will **not** be collected in the Great Hall on Tuesday, December 19, as originally announced.

Staff members are asked instead to deposit their donations in collection boxes on their way into work on Monday morning, December 18. Boxes will be located at the Special Police desks at every Library entrance, with the exception of the Navy Yard Annex, where the collection point will be in the CDS division office, Room 101, Building 159. As previously announced, ornaments may also be left at the WRA office between noon and 1 p.m. on December 13, 14, 15, or 18.

STAFF NEWS

DEATH OF A FORMER STAFF MEMBER

Brandau Fails Hughes died Tuesday, November 14, at Sibley Memorial Hospital, Washington, D.C., following a heart attack. He was 82 years old.

Mr. Hughes worked until his retirement in the American Law Division of the former Legislative Reference Service where he filed and wrote indexes for Congressional hearings. A native of Columbia, Tenn., he had moved to Washington at an early age. He served with the U.S. Army in France during World War I.

Mr. Hughes is survived by his wife, Virginia, of the home; a daughter, June Walker, of Rockville, Md.; a son, Brandau C., of Atlanta, Ga.; and a brother, two sisters, eight grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Appointments: Janet Dalberto, bibliographer, GS-5, E&G, 6117; Gary Garman, assistant chief, Computer Service Center, GS-13, Com Serv, 6098; Cathy Gilmore, legal analyst, GS-11, CRS A, 5935; Leona Mathews, cataloger (advanced trainee), GS-7, Cop Cat, 6093; David Nieto, senior library assistant, GS-6, LL Hisp, 6069; Diana Spurling, interior designer, GS-9, LERO, 5940; John Thompson, clerk-typist, GS-3, Cat Publ, OP 8-500.

Temporary Appointments: Brenda Dodson, library aid, GS-1, Loan, NP; Jocelyne Epps, library aid, GS-1, NLS/BPH, NP; Janafur Williams, library aid, GS-1, Col Mgmt, NP.

Promotion: Vanja Huth, Cop Cat, to research analyst, GS-9, FRD, 6118.

Resignations: Robert Arnett, FRD; Ronald Davis, CRS E; Maria Roberts, CRS F; Prostler Samuels, Jr., Cat Mgmt; Jacqueline Walton, Loan; Mitchell Whichard, Loan.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Three Library of Congress employees were members of a panel entitled "Archival and Library Resources on East Asia in the Washington, D.C. Area" which was held during the Seventh Annual Mid-Atlantic Region/Association for Asian Studies Meeting at the George Washington University on October 28-29. **Robert L. August,** Subject Cataloging Division, delivered a paper entitled "Japanese Local History at the Library of Congress." **Thomas H. Kang,** Asian Division, talked on "North Korean Captured Records at the Federal Documents Center, Suitland, Maryland." **Robert L. Worden,** Federal Research Division, discussed "The 'Segregated Chinese Files' of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the National Archives." They were joined on the panel by Gary K. McCone of the National Agricultural Library who talked about "Historical and Contemporary East Asia Resources in the Department of Agriculture Library" and Frank Joseph Shulman, director of the East Asia Collection, McKeldin Library, University of Maryland, who discussed "A Scholar's Guide to Washington, D.C. for East Asian Studies: Prepared by Hong Kim on Behalf of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars." Mr. Shulman also served as panel chairperson. The panel was the second in an ongoing annual series on East Asian research materials available in the Mid-Atlantic Region of the Association for Asian Studies.

At the 41st annual meeting of the American Society for Information Science in New York City on November 13-17, **Allen R. Deschere,** automated systems coordinator at the National Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped moderated the program on "Data Base Management Systems (DBMS): Major Computer Tool for Libraries." Panelists discussed three different DBM systems: circulation and inventory control of books, periodicals, keys, and reports in a special library; circulation in a public library; and cataloging and bibliographic retrieval in a major library network.

Janina W. Hoskins, European Division, is the author of "Polish Publications on the United States in the 1970's" in the Spring issue of *Foreign Acquisitions Newsletter* (pp. 12-20). The six-part bibliography, with introduction, is limited to monographs dealing with the humanities and the social sciences. *Foreign Acquisitions Newsletter* is published by the Association of Research Libraries.

William R. Nugent, assistant director for systems engineering and operations, Automated Systems Office, and Donald R. Knudson of the Laboratory for Information and Decision Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, delivered a joint paper at the annual meeting of the American Society for Information Science in New York City on November 15. The paper, "A Page Image Transmission and Display System for Congressional Information Retrieval," describes an Library of Congress/MIT development project that will provide immediate remote access to the full text of items. In operation, a user will perform a SCORPIO search of a data base of citations and upon selecting citations of interest, request immediate display or printout of the pages of the items cited. The system works by electronic scanning of microfiche and wideband digital transmission to the remote terminal. The paper is published in the meeting *Proceedings.*

Sylvia Lyons Render, specialist in Afro-American history and culture, Manuscript Division, was one of approximately 30 North Carolina authors invited to join about 35 Time-Life executives and editors on November 12 for a luncheon-symposium on literature of the South at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, as a part of the latter's orientation to the South as a region. William Friday, university president, was the luncheon host and university professor Louis Rubin led the general discussion following papers read by poet Guy Owens and novelists Dorris

Betts and Reynolds Price. Among other well-known writers in the group was playwright Paul Green.

John A. Wolter, chief, Geography and Map Division, presented an illustrated lecture, "Johann Georg Kohl in America," on November 16 at the annual meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries held at the University of Florida, Gainesville. Kohl was a German Americaniste of the mid-19th century, widely travelled in Europe and America and a collector and copyist over a lengthy period of maps relating to the discovery and exploration of the Western Hemisphere and, more particularly, North America. Congress appropriated some $6,000 in 1856 for copies of Kohl's materials. The Kohl Collection of some 474 facsimile maps of America and manuscript maps of the Gulf Stream and coastal exploration were acquired from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1903, 1912, and 1925. They are presently housed in the Geography and Map Division.

The number of speeches given to outside groups by members of the Copyright Office staff increased in November.

Louis Flacks, special legal assistant to the Register of Copyrights, spoke on November 13 at an international choreographers' conference in Lincoln Center in New York City.

Jon Baumgarten, general counsel, traveled to Nashville, Tenn., to instruct the copyright law classes of Vanderbilt University, Belmont College, and the YMCA Law School on the effects of the copyright law on the music industry. He proceeded to Memphis on November 15 to address the Memphis State copyright law class, and back to Washington, D.C., on November 16 to speak to the Georgetown University copyright law class.

Others from the Office of the General Counsel giving speeches included **J. Sharon Butler**, attorney-adviser, who addressed the Maryland chapter of the American Society for Health, Manpower, Education, and Training in Marriottsville on November 9 and the National Meeting of State Humanities Programs in Albuquerque, N. Mex., at the end of the month. Attorney-adviser **Kevin Maricle** spoke in Chicago, Ill., on November 30 to the American Society of Picture Professionals. Senior attorney-adviser **Harriet Oler** delivered speeches to the Speech Communications Association at their convention in Minneapolis, Minn., on November 3 and to the University of Pennsylvania law school in Philadelphia on November 17.

She and **Ivan Bender**, consultant to the Register of Copyrights, together presented a talk on November 1 to the National Association of Educational Broadcasters in Washington, D.C. Mr. Bender also spoke to the Pennsylvania Department of Education in Harrisburg.

Marybeth Peters, chief of the Information and Reference Division, continued to educate groups about copyright. She addressed the Rhode Island Library Association in Newport on November 1 and the National Council for the Social Studies Convention in Houston, Tex., on November 25.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The **Training Office** has announced the following in-house courses, prepared exclusively for Library employees. Attendance must be job-related, and nominations must be submitted by the individual's supervisors using Optional Form 170, *Request, Authorization, Agreement and Certification of Training.* Supervisors should note nomination deadlines. Nominations for scheduled courses will not be accepted after the specified nomination deadline, except when the course is undersubscribed. Further information may be obtained by calling the Training Office on ext. 6348 or by referring to the annual *Catalog of Course Offerings, 1978-1979.*

Course Title	*Dates*	*Nomination Deadline*
Library Orientation	1/8-3/8/79	12/19
Supervision & Group Performance	1/8-12/79	12/20
Basic Manual Communication	1/8-2/27/79	12/20
Contracting-Procurement-Materials Management in LC	1/10/79	12/22
Beginning Shorthand	1/8-4/13/79	12/22
Spanish	1/15-4/18/79	12/26
Overview of Supervisor's Manual	1/16-2/1/79	12/27
Interviewing & Counseling Workshop #1	1-11/79	12/28
German	1/17-4/20/79	12/28
Telephone Techniques Workshop	1/18/79	12/29

APPENDIX

CONCLUDING REPORTS ON THE 44TH COUNCIL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

Štrbské Pleso, Czechoslovakia, August 27-September 2, 1978

DIVISION OF SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Section on Geography and Map Libraries

Standing committee members and observers of the Geography and Map Libraries Section held four official meetings.

The first open meeting of the section was convened by the chair, Helen Wallis, map curator, The British Library, on August 28. The session was led by E. H. van de Waal of the Geographical Institute, Utrecht, The Netherlands, who conducted a symposium on the function and purpose of cartographic documentation in the international field with special attention to UAP. His paper described the relationships of and between the user and the document and how the bibliographic control of that document plays a critical role in the success of the interaction.

At the second open meeting on August 30, progress reports were made by the various working groups within the framework of the medium-term program. Hugo L. P. Stibbe of Canada reported that the task of the UNIMARC Cartographic Materials Working Group has been completed and that the proposals are now awaiting acceptance and formal adoption. Anna V. Kozlova, U.S.S.R., in her capacity as chair of the working group reported on the continuing progress made toward the development of an international Glossary of Cartographical Terms. E. H. van de Waal in the absence of Lothar Zögner, Federal Republic of Germany, and chair, Working Group for the Training of Map Librarians, reported on the progress made toward convening a seminar, perhaps to be held in a third world nation, the purpose of which would be to offer assistance and training to map librarians and map library curators from emerging nations. Discussion then turned to the desirability of beginning work on the second edition of the *World Directory of Map Collections.* It was reported that Verlag Dokumentation Saur had sold 600 of the 1,000 copies printed and that they expected it to be out of print by 1980. It was agreed that the working group, chaired by John A. Wolter, United States, would immediately begin consideration of methodology for preparing the new edition, tentatively set for publication in 1980. Hugo Stibbe, chair of the ISBD(CM) Working Group, and working group members were praised for their significant contribution in the development and publication of the International Standard Bibliographic Description (Cartographic Materials).

Two standing committee meetings were held at which were discussed a number of proposals, suggestions, and criticisms concerning the present and future work of the section. Some realignment and expansion of existing working groups was agreed upon, and proposals for two additional groups (Working Group on Physical Planning for Map Libraries and an Inter-associational Liaison Working Group) were accepted.

DIVISION OF LIBRARIES SERVING THE GENERAL PUBLIC

The Working Group of Libraries for the Blind of the division's Section of Hospital Libraries and Libraries for the Handicapped was created as a result of a resolution issued by the section at the close of the Brussels Conference in 1978. Librarians serving blind and physically handicapped individuals met at Štrbské Pleso in open meetings on August 28 and 29 and in three business sessions to develop goals and objectives for the working group and to consider specific action proposals.

Frank Kurt Cylke, Library of Congress, chaired working group meetings. He commented on the activities of the group since its creation, praised the information exchange which had taken place during the year, and noted the Canadian decision to adopt a four-track cassette sound reproduction format for recorded books and the interlibrary loan relationship developing between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.

The theme for the open meetings, "Coordination of Library Service to Blind," was carried out by the five papers distributed beforehand, each touching on areas affecting library service to the blind which were identified at the Brussels sessions as requiring immediate attention. Papers by Françoise Hebert of Canada on the state of the art relating to copyright matters and by Paul E. Thiele of Canada and Saleh Muhanna of Saudi Arabia on existing recorded formats used to produce materials for blind and physically handicapped persons were discussed on August 28. The session the following day involved papers by Anna

Ubostad of Norway on existing international organizations established to serve the needs of the blind and physically handicapped, and by David Shumaker, United States, on requirements in standards developed for international exchange of bibliographic information related to these special materials.

Discussion of papers resulted in assignment of tasks to be pursued and brought to Copenhagen in 1979 for consideration and action by the working group. The papers presented at the working group sessions during the 1978 meeting will be published by K. G. Saur Publishing, Inc., Munich, under the title "Library Services for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: An International Approach."

Plans to submit a statement for publication in the *UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries* describing the organization of the working group and its significant accomplishments were discussed and approved.

Discussion of a proposal by D. S. Zarkov, U.S.S.R., that the working group produce an international biobibliographical directory of blind personalities in science and culture, similar to one produced in the U.S.S.R., resulted in the request that Paul Thiele and Mr. Zarkov develop a comprehensive work plan to be presented to the working group for consideration at the 1979 meeting in Copenhagen.

Following discussion of a recommendation, the working group determined it would not be able to participate in the 1979 Jerusalem International Book Fair.

A proposal by H. C. Campbell, Canada, regarding working group involvement in UNESCO third world blind and physically handicapped programs resulted in the suggestion the Mr. Cylke work with UNESCO officials in an effort to place appropriate action programs for developing countries in the General Information Program. [Messrs. Cylke, Zarkov and D. Roskilly, United Kingdom, of the working group met with Paul Vasarhelyi of UNESCO on August 29 to discuss projects useful to developing countries.]

Mr. Cylke called attention to the fact that the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind (WCWB) has appointed him chairman of its Subcommittee on Library Services, and it was agreed the working group would work with WCWB to prevent overlap and that Mr. Cylke could develop a five-year joint program.

The Steering Committee discussed the program schedule for Copenhagen at which time the election of officers will take place.

Children's Libraries Section

The Children's Libraries Section, chaired by Margaret Marshall, Leeds School of Librarianship, United Kingdom, held discussions August 28 and 29 about the education and training of children's librarians ("knowledge needed for work to be done") in preparation for the publication of a document. Following the second meeting, there was a joint session with the Hospital Libraries Section, at which Margaret Marshall talked on "Books for the Mentally Handicapped." A draft of a proposed bibliography of children's books and articles will be prepared by a working committee chaired by Margaret Marshall.

School Libraries Section

In keeping with the congress theme, the School Libraries Section on August 30 discussed the contribution of school libraries to the Universal Availability of Publications. Ann Irving, Loughborough University of Technology, United Kingdom; Rosario Gassol de Horowitz, Banco del Libro, Caracas, Venezuela; Alfred K. Gyebi, School and College Libraries Department, Accra, Ghana; and Esther Dyer, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, United States, presented papers on resource sharing and networking as they affect school library programs. On August 31 the section was joined by the Children's Libraries Section for visits to school, public, and trade union libraries in the town of Košice.

Round Table of Librarians Representing Documentation Centers Serving Research in Children's Literature

Round table specialists held their annual closed meeting on September 1, with Virginia Haviland presiding. Major concern was planning further for the round table workshop to be held at the College of Librarianship in Aberystwyth, Wales on July 31-August 4, 1979. Participants will be limited to 30 librarians–from well-developed centers, new centers, and some in the process of being established. Frank Hogg, principal of the college, and Margaret Marshall, chairman of the Children's Libraries Section with which the round table is affiliated, reported on facilities for the participants and program.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

The division program meeting was held on August 29. The first paper on "Universal Availability of Bibliographic Records" was given by J. McRee Elrod, Vancouver (Canada) School of Theology. Mr. Elrod recommended, as a near term method for the widespread distribution of bibliographic data, that each national library agency make its national bibliography

records available in microfiche versions. Such microfiche, if produced by COM methods, could be both less expensive and more timely. As a second step he recommended the production of a merged title index on COM to all the various national bibiographies—such an index to be derived from the various national MARC tapes.

K. W. Neubauer, International Organization for Standardization, Geneva, spoke on "The Present Status and Future Expectations of the Program for the Assignment of International Standard Book Numbers." Mr. Neubauer stated that 21 countries and the United Nations now distribute ISBN in their books. Approximately 300,000 new books a year are assigned ISBN. Eleven additional countries plan to introduce the system in the near future. In 17 countries the ISBN is carried in the national bibliography. He urged the importance of the use of the ISBN as a retrieval number in machine-readable data bases and as a short-hand citation for interlibrary lending systems. He indicated that use of the number for library acquisitions was increasing. Mr. Neubauer admitted that a major problem was the fact that the ISBN is a "book" number rather than a "title" number; thus the same title in different bindings would have different ISBN. He urged as a possible solution, the definition of a bibliographic ISBN (BISBN). Publishers would be asked, in the case of multiple bindings, to select one ISBN, designate it as BISBN and print it in each variant edition. This, of course, would mean additional work for publishers, who would have to be convinced of the advantages of the system.

E. O. Mayo-Znak, head of the Information and Bibliographic Department, Lenin State Library, Moscow, presented a paper on "Problems of Correlation of the Functions of the Catalogue Care and the National Bibliography in the Maintenance of Universal Bibliographic Control." She pointed out that catalog card systems and national bibliographies both serve the purposes of "identification" (that is, the presentation of all necessary information characterizing the document) and "documentation" (that is, the confirmation of the fact that the document is available in the system.) The national bibliography, however, also serves the purposes of statistical, historical, and cultural control, while the catalog card serves the more flexible purposes of communication and reference to different types of users. Current research into the different functions of these two forms of bibliographic production is now being carried out by the Lenin State Library.

Coordinating Board

Meetings of the division's Coordinating Board with Doralyn Hickey, North Texas State University, United States, in the chair, were held on August 29 and September 1. The board heard financial reports from the chair, a report on the activities of the IFLA International Office for UBC (Universal Bibliographic Control) from Dorothy Anderson, director, and reports on the activities of the division's Sections on Bibliography and Cataloguing, and the Round Table on Classification from their heads.

Plans for the 1979 meeting in Copenhagen were discussed and it was recommended that the divisional program meeting deal with the guidelines for legislation for establishing national bibliographic agencies developed at the UNESCO meeting in Paris in 1977. Reports will be made from three countries which are trying to follow these guidelines. The board reviewed the terms of reference (that is, missions) of the Sections on Bibliography and Cataloguing, The Round Table on Classification, and the division itself, and these statements can now be forwarded to the IFLA Professional Board.

Section on Cataloguing

This section met on August 29. The meeting was concerned primarily with business now underway. Reports of the Working Groups on ISBD(A), "Old and Rare Books"; ISBD(PM), "Printed Music"; and Corporate Headings, showed that all three groups had completed their work and recommendations had been or shortly would be distributed to the members of the section and other sponsoring sections for review. It was also reported that an editorial revision of ISBD(M), "Monography," to bring it into line with the structure of the ISBD(G), the generalized document, was almost completed.

Two new Working Groups on an ISBD(AN), "Analytics," and an International Authority Control were announced.

Standing Committee on Cataloguing

The standing committee, chaired by Lucia J. Rather, Library of Congress, held three meetings, one of which was open to all members of the Section on Cataloguing. The committee discussed the guidelines for "establishment of working groups and review of working group documents" which had been prepared by Doralyn Hickey, who chairs the Division for Bibliographic Control, and approved by the IFLA Professional Board. It was agreed that in establishing a new working group, committee members would be

asked for nominations. If possible, members of working groups would be determined by the standing committee (or committees where sponsorship is dual) in conjunction with the International Office for UBC at the annual IFLA meeting. Otherwise, all nominations would be reviewed by the officers of the standing committee(s) and staff of the UBC Office and working groups established. It was also agreed that final reports of working groups would be sent to all section members for review and comments. The chairman of the working group would then review the comments and determine if the suggestions were substantive, in which case the working group would be reconvened. The amended report would be submitted to the standing committee(s) for approval before publication.

New work for the committee included the decision to establish new Working Groups on ISBD(AN), "Analytics," and International Authority Control.

The committee also discussed the idea of a cumulative COM title index to the machine-readable records produced by national bibliographic agencies. It was suggested that UNESCO funding might be obtained for a feasibility study.

A special report from the International Association of Music Libraries (IAML) and the International Association of Sound Archives (IASA) requesting a separate ISBD for sound recordings or a revision of ISBD(NBM), "Non-book materials" to handle the problems of sound recordings was discussed. It was agreed that IAML and IASA would be asked to provide a marked up copy of ISBD(NBM) including additional specifications needed for sound recordings. This would be followed in the summer of 1979 by a meeting in London of IAML/IASA and ISBD(NBM) personnel. It is hoped that a "provisional supplement" or a "manual of instruction" to ISBD(NBM) will be issued which will be agreeable to everyone.

Round Table on Classification

The round table held its organizational meeting on August 30 with Joel Downing, British Library, as temporary chair. John A. Humphry, Forest Press, United States, presented a paper describing the principal features of the new *Dewey Decimal Classification*, Edition 19. Principal revisions include sociology (301-307), the political process (324 and 329), and area notations revised to conform to the reorganized local administrative pattern of the United Kingdom. Edition 19 will have 29,528 entries compared with 26,141 in Edition 18. Publication is scheduled for mid-1979.

Mr. Downing summarized a paper by J. Mills, School of Librarianship, Polytechnic of North London, on the *New Bliss Classification* to be completed in 20 parts by 1980. Bliss is a fully faceted classification system following a main-class order. It was developed in the United States by Henry Evelyn Bliss (1st edition, 1947-53) but is now used primarily by some 90 academic and special libraries in the British Commonwealth.

The specific aims of the revision have been to expand and update the vocabulary and revise the structure in the light of considerable research in the design of library classification since the first edition was published.

Comments from the audience included a recommendation that the round table serve as a clearinghouse for information on minor classifications, that it encourage the enrichment and standardization in the use of Dewey by national bibliographies, and that it maintain close liaison with Fédération internationale de documentation (FID).

Mr. Downing was elected chair for the coming year and Frances Hinton, Free Library of Philadelphia, United States, was elected secretary.

DIVISION OF COLLECTIONS AND SERVICES

"Universal Availability of Publications–What Can We Do About It" was the theme of the first meeting of the division on August 28. D. J. Urquhart, former director of the British Library Lending Division of Boston Spa, was the speaker. He described UAP as an attempt to take a new look at a very old target of librarianship–that of supplying the user with what he wants.

The first requirement which Mr. Urquhart listed, if we aim to "make all the record of man's thoughts and observations available to everyone," was universal education. Secondly, everyone should have an adequate collection of publications. Since no library can have everything its readers want, interlibrary lending arrangements have come into being. Though the blue print for UAP exists, much remains to be done to perfect the various parts of it which do not work as well as they might.

In order to serve its users a library must often have more duplicate copies of in-demand items rather than extensive collections, and more staff must be available to help readers. "We need to know first of all where the existing services are failing in fact to provide the users with what they want. Then we have to consider whether the existing resources a library has could be reallocated to improve availability. The

annual report of the library must in the future cease to give great prominence to additions to the library and the catalogues. Instead the library report should devote its main attention to what has been discovered about the failures of the library to meet user needs, what has been done about these and what remains to be done."

It is necessary, Mr. Urquhart said, for librarians to consider whether the total resources allocated to a group of libraries are being used in the best possible way to satisfy users, perhaps by a system of coordination rather than by completely autonomous collections. The continuous growth in the output of publications and the development of computer systems are supporting the idea that all libraries should be part of one coordinated system.

There was a question-and-answer session following Mr. Urquhart's presentation. The division chair, Valadimir Popov of the Bulgarian National Library, announced that UNESCO was considering calling together an intergovernmental council on the availability of publications, probably in 1981 or 1982. The division membership unanimously passed a resolution supporting UNESCO's proposal.

At the second meeting of the division on August 30, progress reports were presented by the chairman of the sections on the exchange of publications, interlending, serial publications, official publications, and rare and precious books and documents.

Section of the Exchange of Publications

The theme of the open meeting of the section on September 1 was "On the Economics of Exchange." The chair, Peter Genzel of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin, presided.

Alex Allardyce, British Library Lending Division, Boston Spa, presented a paper he had prepared along with E. Tatterton and K. King, "A Costing Analysis of the Gift and Exchange Section of the British Library Lending Division." Mr. Allardyce outlined the methods used by the Gift and Exchange Section in receiving, sorting, and distributing duplicate publications and discussed a proposal by A. J. Harley for the automation of gift and exchange processing.

Howard Rovelstad, representing the Universal Serials and Book Exchange, gave a comparable presentation of USBE operations and its detailed cost figures in his paper, "The Economics of the Universal Serials and Book Exchange (USBE)."

In his discussion of "Exchange of Publications with the Developing Countries," Frans Vanwijngaerden of the Royal Library of Belgium pointed out the problems which face the developing countries in conducting exchanges, such as the serious lack of trained personnel, lack of communication facilities, and monetary limitations.

At a joint meeting of the standing committees of the Section on the Exchange of Publications and the Section on Interlending, on September 1, Stephen Vickers, IFLA Office for International Lending, Boston Spa, contributed a paper on "The Interrelationship Between the International Exchange of Publications and International Lending." A continuation of a topic that has been discussed for some years in the Section on Exchange, the paper realistically pointed out that a relationship between exchange and interlending appears to exist in only a few instances. Most loan requests are for more current materials than are involved in exchange transactions, and the exchanges take longer to consummate, thus probably rendering a disservice to the requesting library user who needs the materials as soon as possible.

At the September 1 meeting of the standing committee of the Exchange Section, it was announced that a contract had been formalized with UNESCO for a study of the effects of international agreements for the exchange of publications. A resolution was also sent to the IFLA Council, to be considered by UNESCO and the Intergovernmental Conference on the Availability of Publications in 1981, calling on governments to perfect their arrangements for the provision of their official publications, particularly for the purposes of carrying out their responsibilities under the terms of the various international agreements for the exchange of official publications.

Section on Official Publications

The main event of the open meeting on August 29 of the section was a paper on "Government Publishing—An Overview" by Jack Cherns of Her Majesty's Stationery Office in London. Mr. Cherns had devoted almost a year to a firsthand study of the information and publishing activities of nineteen governments and nine international organizations in North America, Western Europe and Scandinavia, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Australia, and New Zealand.

Logically, said Mr. Cherns, one should be able to look for the policy governing a nation's official informational efforts, then for the organization to express policy objectives, and then be able to assess

its effectiveness in attaining them. "Unfortunately, one usually looks within government in vain for a complete or even coherent policy on official information or publishing. . . . The most significant sign of deficiency is perhaps the virtually total absence of any such public office as Government Publisher. Only the Australian state of Tasmania seems to have the publishing function of the government laid on some individual by statute, and he is the Government Printer." Historically the need for printing preceded the importance of publication. This produced not publishers or communicators, but printers who acquired a publishing function essentially of production and distribution. Publishing was a secondary purpose met by setting up a sales counter on the premises and the acceptance of subscriptions and of mail orders. As governments grew larger, departments preferred to print their own publications, and there was no oversight of the whole system "in terms of editorial, accessibility or bibliographic requirement." This publishing is done mainly to serve the needs of the administration rather than to satisfy the informational needs of the public.

An unusual effort toward the government publishing is the Documentation Française. There have also been significant organizational experiments in recent years in Canada, and in Australia, which had between 1972 and 1975 a Department of the Media. Since there are no common standards in this field, Mr. Cherns proposed his own that there should be some objective assessment of what the public needs, means should exist to identify what the government publishes, information about government publications should be accessible, and an organization should exist which enables the public to obtain government publications without undue delay. Mr. Cherns expects to publish the results of his investigations in 1979.

A report on the conclusions of the Working Group on Corporate Headings will appear in the section's newsletter.

During the coming year section members will be working on studies on the use made of government publications by social scientists, on the organization of official publications, and on an assessment of the information content of official gazettes and their availability in the country of origin and abroad.

Section on Serial Publications

The meeting opened with a discussion of the UNESCO sponsored study of the relationship of the International Serials Data System (ISDS) and national bibliographies, being conducted by F. Bouffez and A. Grousseard of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. According to Mlle. Boussuat, also of the Bibliothèque Nationale, this work was to be completed in November. The study is based on questionnaires which were circulated in an effort to assess the achievements of the ISDS over the five years in which it has been in operation and to evaluate ongoing projects and the relations which exist between ISDS and national bibliographic agencies. The final report will be a UNESCO document and should be available through UNESCO channels.

After a few remarks concerning the administration and financing of the section, discussion turned to the use of the second edition of the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials (ISBD(S)). Mlle. Bossuat reported that the French National Bibliography would start using the ISBD(S), second edition, in October, and that records prepared according to ISBD(S) should start appearing in publication in January 1979. Mr. Franzmeir from the Federal Republic of Germany informed the section that the union listing projects that he was involved with had begun to use some of the features of ISBD(S), second edition, particularly the numbering area conventions. Joseph Price, United States, reported that the Library of Congress planned to institute ISBD(S) at the time of the implementation of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* in 1981.

The section chair, Ross Bourne, announced that the section had been approached by the Section on Cataloguing to nominate a member to serve on a newly established working group for an ISBD for analytics, chaired by Svante Hallgren of Sweden. The section nominated Cynthia Durance, National Library of Canada.

Messrs. Höfig and Löschung, Federal Republic of Germany, and Gibb, British Library, will prepare a report defining a role for the Section on Serial Publications, in the context of Universal Bibliographic Control and Universal Availability of Publications, for the next meeting.

The section agreed to establish formal liaison with other IFLA sections and working groups and assignments were made.

Program topics for the 1979 meeting are copyright and legal deposit requirements, legislated requirements for numbering of serials (ISSN), and subsidized mailing rates for serial publications.

The section's program meeting centered on the theme of union lists, especially their role in Universal Availability of Publications (UAP). Mr. Bourne challenged attendees to direct their thoughts and remarks around the questions: What are union lists used for? Who uses union lists? Do we need guidelines for the creation of union lists, similar to those addressed in the UNESCO/IFLA sponsored National Bibliography Conference (Paris, 1977)?

There was general consensus that the use and users of union lists depend greatly upon the timeliness and accuracy of the information contained in

them. It was agreed that a major barrier to effective use of union lists is the lack of standardization in both bibliographic data and holdings information. It was noted that ISBD(S) standards and the International Serials Data System (ISDS) guidelines are providing needed standardization for bibliographic information, but that international standardization for holdings information is sorely lacking. Mary Sauer, Library of Congress, reported on the progress of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Subcommittee Z39.40, Serial Holdings Statements, in proliferating a U.S. standard for holdings statements. She noted that a draft standard had been distributed for a vote; however, at this time, the standard addresses only summary rather than fully detailed holdings statements. In response to comments concerning the usual problem of accurately indicating the degree of completeness of an institution's holdings of a particular title when a general "volume 1, number 1–" summary notation is used, she responded that one important feature of the draft standard combines a "completeness code" and the date the completeness information is reported to the Union List Office. In this way, an institution would, in effect be reporting that as of a certain date, their holding of a certain title is "ninety percent complete" or whatever the condition, such labels not intended as rigorous numerical definitions but rather as general guides to the likelihood of an individual or requesting institution obtaining material from the holding institution.

Mr. Bourne reported on the status of the *British Union Catalog of Periodicals*, popularly known as BUCOP. According to Mr. Bourne, BUCOP will be replaced by a list of serials held by the British Library and supplemented by lists of holdings from other libraries. Specialized holdings may be added to the British Library Automated Information Service (BLAISE) but not all will be printed.

In essence, the meeting concluded this useful review of union lists by reaffirming the historically proven answers to the four questions: (1) What are union lists used for? (a) To find specific items, (b) to identify probable sources of "little known" or "fugitive" literature, and (c) in some cases, as bibliographic sources for cataloging, reference, and acquisition or selection. (2) Who uses union lists? (a) Librarians and (b) subject and reference specialists. (3) Can we generalize about union lists?–Yes, as to function, but not as to characteristics of existing union lists. (4) Are guidelines needed for union lists?–Yes, especially if we are to assist in promoting the availability of serial publications from lesser developed countries and if we are to make the most of the opportunities provided by computerized production of union lists and computerized replacements for printed union lists.

DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

The division program meeting on August 27 was introduced by the chair, Ritva Sievanen-Allen, Helsinki University, Finland.

The first paper, "Copyright Need for Statistics," was presented by Robert W. Frase, formerly assistant executive director, National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU), United States. Mr. Frase related how statistical data (in addition to other information) was used by CONTU in its recommendations to the President and Congress concerning copyright issues particularly relating to photocopying. Mr. Frase described the extensive use made of data in *Library Photocopying in the United States* by King Research Inc., and *Publishers and Libraries* by Bernard M. Fry and Herbert S. White. In his summary, Mr. Frase stated that "there is now much more information on the extent and nature of photocopying, especially photocopying in libraries, available for the United States than for any other country, and additional information will become available year by year from now through 1982. This information will be used in the United States to assess whether the 1976 Copyright Act should be amended after 1982; but will also be of considerable value to other countries considering amendments to their copyright laws as they affect photocopying."

Frederick G. Kilgour, president and executive director, OCLC, Inc., United States, presented the second paper, "Increased UAP Effected by an On-Line Union Catalog." Mr. Kilgour reported the results of a study conducted by OCLC of academic libraries in the state of Ohio which are participants in the OCLC system concerning the amounts of material lent by these libraries. The study demonstrated the increase of lending and thus the increase in the availability of library resources resulting from participation in the system. Mr. Kilgour addressed the need for further research to understand other characteristics of interlibrary lending especially by public libraries and by patrons who have use of on-line catalog data and associated location information.

Coordinating Board

Meetings of the Division of Management and Technology Coordinating Board on August 27 and September 1 were chaired by Ritva Sievanen-Allen, who is secretary/financial officer of the board. The division is composed of four sections–Conservation, Mechanization, Library Buildings and Equipment, and Statistics–and the board consists of the chairs and secretaries of the sections.

The Terms of Reference for the division were discussed and agreed to as follows:

To consider all matters relating to the preservation, storage, maintenance, and retrieval of materials in libraries.

To consider all matters concerning the design and construction of buildings for all types of libraries and their furnishing and equipment.

To study the application of new technology to the requirements of libraries and library systems.

To present programs on innovative national library practices to highlight significant uses of statistics and to provide statistical advisory and information services.

To establish principles of management in libraries, to further cooperation, and to develop norms and guidelines in the above fields for libraries and library systems.

The chair announced that the theme for the IFLA 1979 meeting will concern library legislation and although divisions are expected to adhere to the theme for program meetings, it was not necessary for the sections to do so. Each section chair reported on section problems, plans for program meetings for 1979, and new projects.

The problems of the translation and distribution of programs papers were discussed in some detail and the recommendation was made that papers be translated and made available to the conference attendees at the time of registration. This would allow advance reading and understanding of the papers so that the speaker could give an abstract of his talk and there would then be time for discussion during the program meetings.

Section on Mechanization

The section held its program meeting on August 30. The chair, Henriette D. Avram, Library of Congress, introduced the members and observers of the standing committee, reviewed the activities of the standing committee, principally the Working Group on an International Authority System sponsored jointly by the Mechanization and Cataloguing Sections, and then introduced the speaker, S. M. Malinconico, New York Public Library, whose paper was entitled " Mass Storage Technology and File Organization."

Mr. Malinconico discussed bibliographic systems and their hardware configurations dating back to the late 1960s and noted that many of the limitations of a decade ago no longer exist today. Although there have been advances in technology, he noted that a single bibliographic system cannot provide both efficient and sophisticated retrieval and a facility which permits on-line update. Mr. Malinconico supported his opinion by demonstrating that from the technical point of view, sophisticated retrieval and efficient data base update are contradictory goals.

The advances made by those involved in bibliographic processing were acknowledged by Mr. Malinconico as impressive since, in spite of the fact that there was no previous experience on which to build, the library community has developed viable sophisticated systems in a relatively short period of time. The presentation was followed by a lively discussion from the floor.

Standing Committee on Mechanization

This standing committee held two meetings on August 30, chaired by Henriette D. Avram. Discussions included the need to expand the membership of the standing committee, the desirability of further communicating with the section members, and the mechanization program for the IFLA 1979 meeting. Mrs. Avram agreed to write to members of IFLA requesting the name of their representative to serve as contact points and for names of persons to form a pool of experts for work of the section and to review what occurred at the IFLA 1978 meeting. The standing committee agreed that a newsletter would probably be a good way of disseminating information to the membership.

The standing committee agreed to a set of recommended tasks as well as to the terms of reference of a joint working group to be established by the Sections on Mechanization and Cataloguing. The proposed terms of reference for the recommended Working Group on an International Authority System are to discuss and formulate the specifications for an international authority system to satisfy the bibliographic needs of libraries, to develop the UNIMARC format for the exchange of authority data, and to develop the methods for the efficient and effective exchange of authority data.

For the 1979 meeting in Copenhagen the standing committee plans to hold four meetings–a joint program meeting with the Section on Cataloguing for a report by the Working Group on an International Authority System, a section program meeting for a forecast of mini and micro computers and laser technology for library systems (the forecast for a period of five years), and two business meetings of the standing committee, one of which will be open to observers. the need for a MARC International Center and to report this fact to the Division of Management and Technology Coordinating Board.

The standing committee in its deliberations identified the need for a MARC International Center and asked the chair to report this fact to the Division of Management and Technology Coordinating Board.

The standing committee, in its discussion of new work for the section, asked that the chair review the *The International MARC Network–A Study for an International Bibliographic Data Network,* prepared by A. J. Wells, to determine if any of the studies included in the recommendations were in scope of the section. The result of this investigation

will be discussed in the section's business meetings in 1979 and if it is decided that a study or project should be undertaken, the chair will coordinate this effort with the MARC International Steering Committee.

MARC International Network Steering Committee

This committee met on August 29. Joseph Rosenthal, University of California at Berkeley, reported on the copyright study he is performing for the steering committee under contract with the IFLA UBC Office. (The UBC Office is the administrative monitor of the study and the steering committee the technical monitor.) The charge to Mr. Rosenthal for the conduct of the work follows:

> MARC records prepared by national agencies are becoming increasingly available through the international MARC system. The national agencies are concluding bilateral arrangements with each other to cover the conditions of supply and use of records, and these agreements increasingly provide a general basis for the international use of MARC records in both on-line and off-line systems. A review of this developing situation is required. This should:
>
> (a) describe the copyright situation as it affects the producers of MARC records;
>
> (b) outline the existing policies regarding the supply and use of bibliographic records adopted by the major national agencies in the MARC network;
>
> (c) consider the particular copyright problems arising out of the practice of modifying records to conform to national or local standards;
>
> (d) advise on the feasibility of a general set of rules or guidelines which would provide an overall framework for bilateral agreements between national agencies covering the supply and utilisation of records.

Mr. Rosenthal described the results of the survey he had conducted by mail and stated that all results had not yet been returned. A major problem appeared to be the lack of a clear definition of what constitutes a modification to a machine-readable bibliographic record and what institutions are actually included under the term "cultural and educational." The final report for the study is due this month.

The steering committee meeting continued with a discussion about the future of the committee and further work needing investigation. Richard Coward, who chairs the committee, stated he would report the steering committee meeting to the Directors of National Libraries and include in his report the steering committee decision that it should continue for the indefinite future.

UBC STEERING COMMITTEE

The committee held its first meeting with William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress, in the chair on August 27. Mr. Welsh praised Dorothy Anderson, director, and her staff in the International Office for UBC for their excellent work and for guidance he has received since he assumed the chair last January. He also expressed appreciation to those who agreed to continue on the committee, to newly appointed representatives, and to E. R. S. Fifoot, the Professional Board representative on the committee, for their attendance and participation.

The pension scheme for the UBC office staff was explained and will be acted upon by the IFLA Executive Board. Mrs. Anderson reported on responses received from national libraries to the June support appeal for the UBC program. Support has been received from Japan, The Netherlands, and Sierra Leone, and several countries have indicated a contribution is being sent or that it is under consideration.

It was agreed to re-establish the UBC Advisory Committee, since this group has provided valuable work to the Steering Committee.

Mr. Welsh expressed concern regarding the position of UBC in relation to the UAP program and IFLA as a whole. Although the UBC and UAP activities receive separate funding, it is desirable the offices work closely. Rather than create additional international offices, he thought it desirable to locate the proposed International MARC Network Center in the UBC Office, and the matter will be taken up with the Directors of National Libraries.

At the meeting on August 31, Mr. Welsh gave a report on decisions taken at the Conference of Directors of National Libraries and their likely effect on the future of the UBC Office. UBC financing is assured to 1981 at present staffing, but he expressed concern about the future since national libraries also want to support the UAP program. He advised that the Executive and Professional Boards of IFLA will be asked to consider the question of communication within IFLA and the position of the UBC Office in relation to IFLA and the Professional Board. Mrs. Anderson reported on the status of projects.

POST-IFLA VISIT TO U.S.S.R.

Following the IFLA Conference in Czechoslovakia, The Deputy Librarian of Congress traveled to the U.S.S.R. in the company of Mary Sauer, chief, Serial Record Division, and Joseph Price, deputy assistant director, Automated Systems Office, to meet with officials of the Lenin State Library and the International Centre for Scientific and Technical Information. After greetings by Nikolaj Sikorski, director of the Lenin State Library, and his immediate staff, they met with senior staff of the library, and Mr. Welsh presented a general

introduction to the Library of Congress which he described the reorganization, the Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning and its advisory groups and subcommittees, the Planning Office, the distribution of bibliographic products, and the plans for a national periodicals center. Mr. Price described the Library's automation activities, current status, and future plans. Mary Sauer was asked to discuss serials in the Library of Congress and in the American library community.

Professor Sikorski presented the organization of the Lenin State Library. In addition to a principal or "first" deputy director, there are deputy directors for public services, technical services, and administrative services. There is a "Learned Council" of staff and outside specialists which meets six times a year to discuss a variety of substantive and scholarly topics relevant to the library, its mission, and its clientele. Among the duties of the principal deputy director is responsibility for rare books, research in library science, history of the book, and publications and information office functions. The responsibilities of the other deputy directors break out into the traditional library organizational structure with the exception that automation development is temporarily located in the public services area.

The Lenin State Library, the largest of some 4,000 libraries in Moscow and one of the largest libraries in the world, has a collection of 29 million items, one-third of which are in languages other than Russian; many of these are, however, written in the 90 native languages found in the U.S.S.R. The library is visited by 6,000 to 8,000 people daily competing for the 2,500 available seats. The staff of the library reportedly delivers requested books from the stacks within 30 minutes to one hour and a half. The library receives two or three depository copies of all materials published in the U.S.S.R. The selection policy, developed in the 1970s, allows retention of domestic materials no matter what subject, although the library ordinarily does not keep patents and some kinds of technical report literature. There are some subject restrictions on foreign acquisitions. The selection policy can only be amended in consultation with the Learned Council and with the approval of the Ministry of Culture. Archival copies of domestic publications are kept in the All Union Book Chamber. Other libraries in the Moscow area concentrate on keeping and servicing certain special materials, such as materials for the blind. Although there are three reading rooms for science and technology in the Lenin Library, the staff refers most readers to the Moscow-area science and technology library because of the scope and depth of its reference collections and its highly qualified staff.

The Lenin Library has many treasures—incunabula, manuscripts, book illustrations, posters, and the like. The departments of preservation and "hygiene" provide emphasis on preservation. These departments house biological, chemical, and entomological laboratories as well as a special laboratory for the restoration of faded text. Every "old" item goes through the preservation department for examination, testing, and treatment before it goes into the collections. Newspapers are examined before binding and if there is any reason to suspect insect or other infestation they, too, are sent to preservation. Lamination of newspapers is done, presumably when they are considered rare or valuable enough. The Library stopped lamination of posters and maps, however, when they discovered harmful effects. Mr. Welsh talked briefly with Professor Sikorski about the possibility of exchange of technologies and possibly personnel, starting with preservation.

After one and one-half days of tours and meetings meetings in the Lenin State Library, the travelers were taken to visit the Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, on the outskirts of Moscow. Placed in a beautiful, modern, and well-designed building, the institute, in addition to housing and servicing a collection, is also responsible for the abstracting of many journals in social science and the subsequent publishing of abstract journals. The staff of the institute was very grateful for the numerous publications which they receive on exchange from the Library of Congress.

Mr. Price and Miss Sauer visited the International Centre for Scientific and Technical Information, headed by Leonid Sumarkov. The International Centre has broad responsibilities for providing information retrieval services for a number of scientific and educational users throughout the communist world. The center subscribes to a number of magnetic tape services (mostly Western), runs profiles against these in its own computing facility, and prints the results either on computer printer or, in the case of some items, through photocomposition. The center has modern printing, reprography, and binding capabilities which are used to produce a number of general profile bibliographies and reports. The center is responsible for assisting in the transfer of data bases and technologies of information retrieval and reprography to other countries as needed. It is also responsible for part of the interaction with UNESCO's General Information Program (formerly UNISIST), and is hence involved with the International Serials Data System.

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